

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

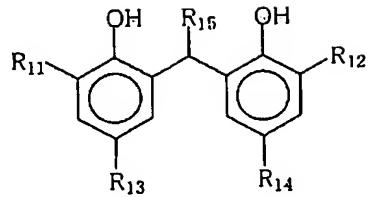
1. (currently amended) A photothermographic material comprising a substrate, and a photosensitive silver halide, a non-photosensitive organic silver salt, reducing agents for thermal development and a binder which are provided on the substrate, wherein:

the reducing agents for thermal development include a reducing agent which does not form a dye during thermal development and a reducing agent which forms a dye during thermal development; and

the reducing agent which forms a dye has higher activity than that of the reducing agent which does not form a dye so that the reducing agent which forms a dye has a higher logarithmic value (-LogE) of an exposing amount E giving the concentration 1.5 than that of the reducing agent which does not form a dye.

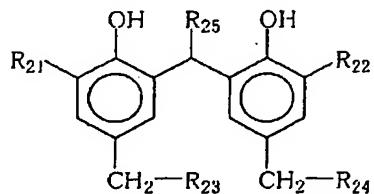
2. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, wherein the reducing agent which does not form a dye is a compound represented by the general formula (R1), and the reducing agent which forms a dye is a compound represented by the following general formula (R2):

General formula (R1)



wherein R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> each independently represent a secondary or tertiary alkyl group; R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>14</sub> each independently represent an alkyl group having a 2 or more carbon atoms; and R<sub>15</sub> represents an alkyl group:

General formula (R2)



wherein R<sub>21</sub> and R<sub>22</sub> each independently represent a secondary or tertiary alkyl group; R<sub>23</sub> and R<sub>24</sub> each independently represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an acyloxy group, an amino group or a heterocyclic group; and R<sub>25</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group.

3. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, wherein the reducing agent represented by general formula (R2) is contained in an amount of 40% by mol or less relative to a total amount of the reducing agents.

4. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 2, wherein the reducing agent represented by general formula (R2) is contained in an amount of 40% by mol or less relative to a total amount of the reducing agents.

5. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, which further comprises a development promoter.

6. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 2, which further comprises a development promoter.

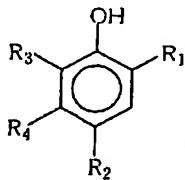
7. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 5, wherein the development promoter contains at least one selected from the group consisting of a compound represented by the following general formulae (A-1) and a compound represented by the following general formula (A-2):

General formula (A-1)



wherein  $Q_1$  represents an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group which bonds to  $\text{-NHNH-}Q_2$  via a carbon atom;  $Q_2$  represents a carbamoyl group, an acyl group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a sulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group,

General formula (A-2)



wherein  $R_1$  represents an alkyl group, an acyl group, an acylamino group, an sulfonamide group, an alkoxy carbonyl group, or a carbamoyl group;  $R_2$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an acyloxy group, or a carbonic acid ester group; and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  each represent a group which is substitutable at a benzene ring, or couple with each other to form a condensed ring.

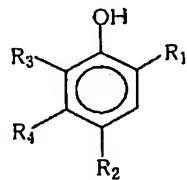
8. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 6, wherein the development promoter contains at least one selected from the group consisting of a compound represented by the following general formulae (A-1) and a compound represented by the following general formula (A-2):

General formula (A-1)



wherein  $Q_1$  represents an aromatic group or a heterocyclic group which bonds to  $\text{-NHNH-}Q_2$  via a carbon atom;  $Q_2$  represents a carbamoyl group, an acyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an aryloxycarbonyl group, a sulfonyl group or a sulfamoyl group,

General formula (A-2)



wherein  $R_1$  represents an alkyl group, an acyl group, an acylamino group, an sulfonamide group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, or a carbamoyl group;  $R_2$  represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an alkylthio group, an arylthio group, an acyloxy group, or a carbonic acid ester group; and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  each represent a group which is substitutable at a benzene ring, or couple with each other to form a condensed ring.

9. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, which further comprises a hydrogen bond-forming compound.

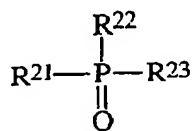
10. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 2, which further comprises a hydrogen bond-forming compound.

11. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 7, which further comprises a hydrogen bond-forming compound.

12. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 8, which further comprises a hydrogen bond-forming compound.

13. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 9, wherein the hydrogen bond-forming compound is a compound represented by the following general formula (D):

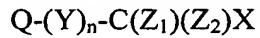
General formula (D)



wherein  $\text{R}^{21}$  to  $\text{R}^{23}$  each independently represent an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkoxy group, an aryloxy group, an amino group or a heterocyclic group.

14. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, which comprises a compound represented by the following general formula (H);

General formula (H)



wherein Q represents an alkyl group, an aryl group or a heterocyclic group; Y represents a divalent linking group;  $\text{Z}_1$  and  $\text{Z}_2$  each represent a halogen atom; X represents a hydrogen atom or an electron withdrawing group; and n represents 0 or 1.

15. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, wherein a total amount of coated silver is  $1.9 \text{ g/m}^2$  or less.

16. (original) A photothermographic material according to claim 1, wherein thermal developing is completed within 16 seconds.

17. (new) A method for forming a black and white image due to a silver image on a monosheet photothermographic material by exposing the material and then thermally developing the exposed material, wherein the material comprises a substrate, and a photosensitive silver halide, a non-photosensitive organic silver salt, reducing agents for thermal development and a binder which are provided on the substrate, wherein:

the reducing agents for thermal development include a reducing agent which does not form a dye during thermal development and a reducing agent which forms a dye during thermal development; and

the reducing agent which forms a dye has higher activity than that of the reducing agent which does not form a dye so that the reducing agent which forms a dye has a higher logarithmic value (-LogE) of an exposing amount E giving the concentration 1.5 than that of the reducing agent which does not form a dye.